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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/676,259	10/02/2003	Tsukasa Kuboshima	2018-786	3478
23117	7590	06/08/2006	EXAMINER	
NIXON & VANDERHYE, PC 901 NORTH GLEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOR ARLINGTON, VA 22203				EDWARDS, LOREN C
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3748	

DATE MAILED: 06/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/676,259	KUBOSHIMA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Loren C. Edwards	3748

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) 3,4,8 and 9 is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1,2,5-7,10-12,14-16,20 and 21 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 13,17,18 and 22-27 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 02 October 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. An Applicant's Amendment filed on 4/5/06 has been entered. Claims 1, 3, 6, and 8 have been amended; and claims 15-27 have been added. Overall, claims 1-27 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. Claims 1, 5, 6, 10-11, 14,15, 19, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wakamoto (U.S. 6,079,203,) in view of Hasegawa et al. (U.S. 5,548,514) and Creps et al (U.S. 4,656,829). Wakamoto discloses an exhaust gas cleaning system for an internal combustion engine, the system comprising: an exhaust gas after-treatment device disposed in an

exhaust passage of the engine (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 3 and 21; Col. 8, Lines 30-42); an outlet gas temperature sensing means for sensing outlet gas temperature of exhaust gas downstream of the exhaust gas after-treatment device (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 23; Col. 8, Lines 30-42); temperature estimating means for calculating estimated temperature of the exhaust gas after-treatment device from and output of the outlet gas temperature sensing means (Wakamoto; Fig. 5, Steps 41-43; Col. 8, Lines 51-65); and a state detecting means for determining whether the exhaust gas after-treatment device is in a predetermined state, based on the estimated temperature calculated by the temperature estimating means (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 24; Fig. 5). Wakamoto fails to specifically discuss the use of an inverse transfer function to estimate the temperature of the exhaust gas after-treatment device. Hasegawa discloses an air/fuel ratio estimation system for an internal combustion engine that uses an inverse transfer function to estimate an engine operating parameter (Hasegawa; Col. 5, Lines 40-50). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the engine parameter estimation means as taught by Hasegawa in the system of Wakamoto for the advantage of being able to change the computation parameters in response to frequent changes in the operating condition (Hasegawa; Col. 1, Lines 34-40).

6. The now modified Wakamoto fails to specifically disclose calculating a central temperature of the exhaust treatment device. Seki et al. (U.S. 5,325,664) discloses a system for determining deterioration of a catalyst in an internal combustion engine application that detects the central catalyst temperature

(Seki; Col. 6, Line 64 – Col. 7, Line 2). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to determine the central catalyst temperature as taught by Seki in the system of Wakamoto for the advantage of an accurate value indicative of the true catalyst temperature (Seki; Col. 6, Line 64 – Col. 7, Line 2).

7. With regards to claim 5, the modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 1, as described above, and further comprising controlling means for controlling the exhaust gas after-treatment device within the predetermined state, based on a result of the determination performed by the state detecting means (Wakamoto; Fig. 5, Steps 41-49; Abstract).

8. With regards to claim 6, the modified Wakamoto discloses an exhaust gas cleaning system for an internal combustion engine, the system comprising: an exhaust gas after-treatment device disposed in an exhaust passage of the engine (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 3 and 21; Col. 8, Lines 30-42); an inlet gas temperature sensor (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 22; Col. 8, Lines 30-42) for sensing inlet gas temperature of exhaust gas upstream of the exhaust gas after-treatment device; first temperature estimating means (Wakamoto; Fig. 5, Steps 41-43; Col. 8, Lines 51-65; Hasegawa; Col. 5, Lines 40-50; Seki; Col. 6, Line 64 – Col. 7, Line 2) for calculating first estimated central temperature of the exhaust gas after-treatment device from an output of the inlet gas temperature sensor with the use of a transfer function of a change in the temperature of the exhaust gas after-treatment device with respect to a change in the inlet gas temperature; a second temperature estimating means (Wakamoto; Fig. 5, Steps 41-43; Col. 8, Lines 51-

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65; Hasegawa; Col. 5, Lines 40-50; Seki; Col. 6, Line 64 – Col. 7, Line 2) for calculating a second estimated central temperature of the exhaust gas after-treatment device from an output of the outlet gas temperature sensor with the use of an inverse transfer function of a change in the outlet gas temperature with respect to the change in the temperature of the exhaust gas after-treatment device; and state detecting means (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 24; Fig. 5) for determining whether the exhaust gas after-treatment device is in a predetermined state, based on the first estimated central temperature calculated by the first temperature estimating means and the second estimated central temperature calculated by the second temperature estimating means.

9. With regards to claim 10, the modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 6, as described above, and further comprising: a catalyst supported on a surface of the exhaust gas after-treatment device (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 21; Col. 8, Lines 30-42), wherein the first estimated temperature of the exhaust gas after-treatment device is free from effect of reaction heat generated by the catalyst (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 22), and the second estimated temperature of the exhaust gas after-treatment device reflects the effect of the reaction heat generated by the catalyst (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 23).

10. With regards to claim 11, the modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 10, as described above, and further wherein the state detecting means includes degradation determining means for determining that the catalyst is degraded when a difference between the first estimated

temperature and the second estimated temperature is smaller than a predetermined value (Wakamoto; Fig. 5, Steps 1-49).

11. With regards to claim 14, the modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 1, as described above, and further wherein the exhaust gas after-treatment device is a member or a combination of two or more members selected from the group consisting of a particulate filter with a catalyst, a particulate filter, an oxidation catalyst, a nitrogen oxide removal catalyst and a three-way catalyst (Wakamoto; Fig. 4, No. 3 and 21; Col. 8, Lines 30-42).

12. With regards to claim 15, the modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 1, as described above, which contains all of the elements of claim 15, and the method to so perform is inherently included.

13. With regards to claim 19, the modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 5, as described above, which contains all of the elements of claim 19, and the method to so perform is inherently included.

14. With regards to claim 20, the modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 6, as described above, which contains all of the elements of claim 20, and the method to so perform is inherently included.

15. Claims 2, 7, 16, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wakamoto as applied to claims 1, 6, 15, and 20 above, and further in view of Kawai et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,390,489). The modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 1, as described above, but fails to specifically discuss the temperature estimating means using the inverse transfer function expressed with first-order lag and dead time. Kawai discloses

an air-fuel ratio control system for an internal combustion engine that uses a transfer function expressed with dead time and first-order lag to estimate an engine operating parameter (Kawai; Fig. 2; Col. 2, Lines 8-18). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the dead time and first-order lag expressions for the transfer function of Kawai in the Hasegawa system for the advantage of faster response (Kawai; Col. 1 Line 59 – Col. 2, Line 9).

16. With regards to claim 7, the modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system of claim 6, as described above, and further wherein the first temperature estimating means uses the transfer function expressed with first-order lag and first dead time, and the second temperature estimating means uses the inverse transfer function expressed with first-order lag and second dead time (Kawai; Fig. 2; Col. 2, Lines 8-18).

17. With regards to claim 16, the modified Wakamoto discloses the method of claim 15, as described above, and further wherein the inverse transfer function is expressed with first-order lag and dead time (Kawai; Col. 1 Line 59 – Col. 2, Line 9).

18. With regards to claim 21, the modified Wakamoto discloses the method of claim 20, as described above, and further wherein the inverse transfer function is expressed with first-order lag and dead time, and the inverse transfer function is expressed with first-order lag and second dead time (Kawai; Col. 1 Line 59 – Col. 2, Line 9).

19. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wakamoto as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of Wada (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0099494 A1). The modified Wakamoto discloses the exhaust gas cleaning system as in claim 11, but fails to specifically discuss the state detecting means determining the predetermined value in accordance with an operating state of the engine. Wada discloses a catalyst deterioration detecting apparatus for an internal combustion engine that determines a predetermined value for use in catalyst deterioration detection based on engine operating conditions (Wada; Abstract). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize engine operating condition based value as taught by Wada in the system of Hasegawa for the advantage of basing deterioration detection on an optimal value conformed to the operation state of the engine (Wada; Page 1, Paragraph 5).

Allowable Subject Matter

20. Claims 13, 17, 18, and 22-27 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

21. Claim 3, 4, 8, and 9 are allowed.

Response to Arguments

22. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10-12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

23. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

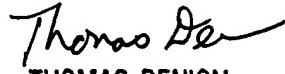
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Loren C. Edwards whose telephone number is (571) 272-2756. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 5:30-4.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Denion can be reached on (571) 272-4859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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